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that the grant of extralateral rights contained in § 2322, U. S. Rev. Stat. is not confined to "mining locations made," in the first instance, "on any mineral vein, lode, or ledge." Mill-sites and placers have no "end lines" within the spirit of the statute. Mr. Costigan certainly would not contend that § 2320 applied to mill-sites and placers, and yet in the original act of 1872, §§ 2320 and 2322 stood in juxtaposition.

It is to be regretted that in a work which gives evidence of such painstaking preparation a more complete index is not provided, and that there should not be more cross references.

There are other criticisms that could be made of Mr. Costigan's work, but they are of a minor character, and it is not the reviewer's desire to do otherwise than convey the impression that this work possesses exceptional merit. Because of its excellence and comparative cheapness, the book should find favor with students of mining law, and it should also have a place in the library of every attorney who has occasion to deal with the many and intricate problems connected with this branch of the law.

W. E. C.

THE LAW OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS IN RELATION TO PENAL OFFENSES. By L. A. Atherley Jones and Hugh H. L. Bellot. London: Butterworth & Co. 1909. pp. xxv, 380. 8vo.

This book deals with the British Acts under which young children are guarded against the cruelty or negligence of parents or guardians, and in later life their employment in the mine, the factory, the workshop, and the field is regulated. The law relating to the punishment and reform of juvenile offenders is considered, and their industrial training and general education so far as it is regulated by statute is explained. The book is in the form of a commentary on the Children Act of 1908. This Act, which was passed a year ago by the efforts of Mr. Samuel, the under Secretary of State for the Home Department, has improved and codified the law of children in England and has done for children what our Juvenile Court Acts have done in this country. Its passage is a part of the world-wide movement for the protection and reclamation of the young. It is surely one of the most beneficial tendencies of the new century that statesmen and reformers are turning their attention to the children; for if they are properly brought up most of the problems of adult pauperism and crime can be easily handled.

The work of the authors of this book consists in an annotation of the new Act, section by section. The work is well done, and in parts the authors are able to throw much light, in advance of judicial explanation, upon the meaning of the clauses. While directly adapted for British readers only, the book will be most helpful to all who have to do with the administration of juvenile laws in this country.

J. H. B.

CASES ON THE CONFLICT OF LAWS. By Ernest G. Lorenzen. American Case Book Series. James Brown Scott, General Editor. St. Paul: West Publishing Company. 1909. pp. xxi, 784. 8vo.

There is a growing feeling among lawyers that law books of all kinds—official and unofficial reports, collections, digests, and treatises—have been increasing in number too rapidly. The profession is being overwhelmed by printed matter. It is impossible to keep pace with current legal literature. Yet the existence of a good treatise in a particular field has rightly enough never been considered a reason why another author should not enter the same field; for the opinions and judgments on the law, even of men of equal training, experience, and natural ability, do not always coincide, and the statement of those opinions and judgments—conceding the author to be a man of good training, experience, and natural ability—is always of advantage to the profession.